

A NEW FROGHOPPER FROM BOLIVIA  
(HOMOPTERA: CERCOPOIDEA)

BY R. G. FENNAH

The following genus and species of froghopper, of interest to specialists on pests of sugar-cane, are herewith described from material collected in Bolivia.

*Isozulia* gen. nov.

Head with eyes not quite two thirds as wide as pronotum, anterolateral margins in dorsal view shallowly convex, rounding to apex, width of head between eyes greater than length in middle line (1.1:1), fronto-vertex with two impressed lines, ocelli placed on a common eminence, nearer to one another than to eyes, eyes deeper than long, antennae with third joint subglobular, arista placed almost at same level, shorter arista not quite twice as long as third joint, maximum width of gena between lower margin of eye and proepisternum fully twice least width between eye and clypeus; clypeus moderately inflated, not laterally compressed, wider across middle in anterior view than at base, in profile very shallowly convex to apex of moderately distinct median carina, then abruptly bent through about 80° and continued straight to anteclypeal suture, at point of curvature distinctly tumid, lateral grooves feebly impressed. Rostrum short, apical joint in anterior view twice as long as broad. Pronotum moderately large, hexagonal, with posterior margin distinctly concave, a fine median carina in middle of disc, lateral angles 95°. Disc of meso-scutellum shallowly hollowed out. Post tibiae bispinose. Tegmina about 2.5 times as long as broad, not narrowing distally before apex of clavus, apical margin deeply rounded, posteriorly straight and oblique, Sc + R fork level with union of claval veins, M and Cu united in a common stalk for an appreciable distance basally, apical veinlets prominent above general surface, comprising about 30 small polygonal cells. Subgenital plates moderately broad, more or less truncate distally. Aedeagus slender, directed dorsad; devoid of processes distally. Ovipositor with first valvulae produced in a hood-like eminence laterally at base.

Type species, *Isozulia flamen*. sp. n.

*Isozulia flamen*, new species

(Fig. A-G)

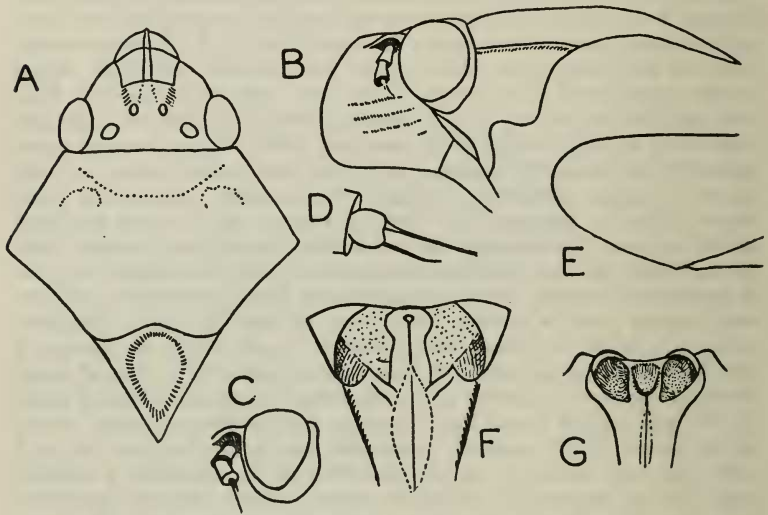
Male: length, 6.4 mm., tegmen, 6.5 mm. Female: length 6.5 mm., tegmen 6.6 mm.

Head and thorax black with a metallic bluish-green lustre; apical joint of rostrum, profemora dorsally near tip, tibiae distally and tarsi and genitalia fuscous, tibiae basally and lateral sclerites of abdomen brown, metapleura pallid, almost white, anteclypeus, basal joint of rostrum,

coxae and femora, lower and upper surface of abdomen golden yellow. Tegmina almost uniformly dark castaneous, rather more intensely so near costal margin, Sc + R at base and a small spot overlying this vein at basal third of tegmen, a small spot on Cu at junction with M and a spot slightly basad on this on claval vein tawny yellow. Wings hyaline with brown veins.

Described from one male and one female, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, J. A. Munro October 1952.

This genus, which until recently would have been referred to the broad concept of *Tomaspis* A. & S. runs to *Delassor* in the writer's key (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (12) 1:619) but differs in the shape of the head and of the eyes, in the shape of the tegmina and in their venation, and in the form of the base of the ovipositor. The male genitalia recall those of *Aeneolamia* but the genera differ considerably in other respects. Holotype female in U. S. National Museum, allotype male in British Museum (Natural History).



*Isozulia flamen.*

A. Head and thorax; B. head and pronotum in profile; C. Eye and its bordering sclerites; D. Third segment of antenna; E. Apical portion of tegmen; F. Base of ovipositor, dorsal view of spirit material; G. Base of ovipositor, posterior view of dried material.